

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 38. VOL. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1819.

[VOL. XXXIII.]

TERMS OF THE

Kentucky Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
By Norvell & Cavins.

The price to Subscribers, is, **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, paid in advance, or **FOUR DOLLARS** at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this paper, are, **FIFTY CENTS** for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

Arcambal & Nouvel,
HAVE just received, and are now opening at their Store on Main-street, fronting the Old Market place,

A HANDSOME AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer Goods,

Consisting of
Elegant spriged & Plain CANTON CRAPES, Black and assorted colors,
Superb Thread Laces and Edgings
Lace Shawls and Veils, black and White
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and three cornered Merino Shawls, assorted colors
Fruite and Morocco Shoes, with and without heels, black and assorted colors
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls
Lace Pillboxes and Embroidered Trimmings
Best quality black Double Levantine and Flor ences

Do. do. Lutestring and Mantua
Do. Bombazines and Bombazettes
Figured Levantines and Satins
6-4 black and white Silk Laces and 4-4 Crapes
Plain and figured Ribbons and Gauzes
Figured and plain Jackonett, Book, Mull and Leno Muslins

Cambrie and 6-4 Carlisle Gingham
Pink cross-barred and Jacquett Shawls
Black and white Silk and Cotton Hose,
Corded Velvet and Velveteen
London Superfine and common CLOTHS and CASSIMERES

Blue, mixed and brown Cassinets
Striped Jeans and Cotton Cassimeres
Super white and printed Marsailles and other Vestings

Steam Loom and Cambric Shirtings
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Russia, Bird-eye and Damask Diapers
Linen and cotton Checks

Light and Dark Calicoes
Furniture and Cambric Dimities
Black and cross-barred Silk Handkerchiefs
Company Flag and Bandanna do.

Silk, Cotton and Worsted 1-2 Hose
Buck-skin, Dog-skin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves
Linen Cambric and Marking Canvas

Domestic Chip Hats, Work-Baskets, Bed Tick
Sheeting, Shirting, Chambrays, Stripes,
Plaids, Furniture checks, coloured Jeans
Hemp and Flax Linen, Socks, Thread &c.,

Also,
4th Proof French Brandy, Of a superior
L. P. Madeira Wine, quality and for
Old Port Wine, sale by the bar
Old Jamaica Spirits, rel or quart.

Whiskey,
Brown Sugar, Coffee, fresh Teas, Rice, prime
Muscadet Raisins, Pepper, Spice &c.

Liverpool and Edged Plates and Dishes, Cups
and Saucers, Teas, Sugars, Creams, Pitch-
ers, Salad Dishes, Soup Tureens, Basons and
Ewers &c.

And a General Assortment of
Hard Ware & Paper Hangings,
All of which are offered at very reduced prices.
Lexington, June 11, 1819—24-1

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE TROTTER & SON,
In addition to their former Importation last month,
have received a further supply of the most

**ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS,**

For the Spring and Summer,
That the Philadelphia Market affords; which,
having been purchased upon the most mod-
erate terms, they are determined to sell ex-
tremely low for cash in hand.

A PART OF THE ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF THE
FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

DAMASK and plain Canton and Conchian
Crapes, black, blue, crimson, pink, yel-
low, orange, black, drab and brown,
Canton Crape Shawls, and Scarfs of same col-
ours

Thread and Silk Laces, Edgings & Insertings
Parasols and Umbrellas
Straw Bonnets and suitable Trimmings
Plain and figured Mull Mull and Jackonett
Muslins 4-4 and 6-4 wide

Fine wide Muslins, white and pink stripe
Florence, Lutestring & Levantine Silks, black
and changeable colours
Yellow and blue Nankeens
Blue and striped Cotton Cassimeres
Wool, Scotch and Russia sheetings
German and Irish Linens

Steam Loom and New England Shirtings
Bed Tickings of every price and quality
Cloths and Cassimeres, well assorted
Blue, mix and brown Cassinets
Ladies' black and coloured Morocco Shoes &
Bootees, plain and figured, with and with-
out heels

Low priced Hats
Elegant and common Knives and Forks
Elegant and common Chamber Cottons
6-4 and 4-4 Linen and Cotton Checks
Liverpool China and common Ware, com-
pletely assorted

Flowered Paper by the piece, and in sets for
rooms
And every other article in their line of
business.

Lexington, June 21, 1819—26f

Replevin Bonds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW AND ELEGANT FANCY GOODS,

Just Received at No. 7, Cheapside.

JAMES M. PIKE.

HAS the pleasure of informing the Ladies, he has received the most elegant assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

That has been offered for sale in this town for the last two years,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

ELEGANT 8, 6 and 4 SCOLLUP RETICULES,
Superb Toilette Boxes and Toilet Cushions, in great variety of Patterns and Sizes,
MONTAGUE BASKETS for the Toilette, extremely handsome,
A few pair very elegant SCREENS, FANCY BOXES, FRUITS, EMERY BOOKS &c.
The whole of the above superbly painted on Velvet and in a very superior style.
Likewise—PLAIN GOLD, STAMPED GOLD, EMBOSSED & MOROCCO PAPER,
GOLD ORNAMENTS for various purposes, with a variety of other articles too numerous
to particularize.
He hopes those he has mentioned will be sufficient inducement for the ladies to call and ex-
amine for themselves.

Also, received a few days since,
A few Bottles of the justly celebrated MACASSAR, and a few Bottles of the unadulterated
RUSSIA OILS for the Hair.

All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance from prime cost.
Lexington, July—29f

NEW GOODS.

Thompson & January,

HAVE just received and are now opening,
at their store on Main-street, formerly
occupied by TANDY & ALLEN, a general
assortment, suitable for the present and ensu-
ing season, consisting of

Black Canton Crapes
Fancy coloured ditto
Thread Laces and Lace Veils
Merino Shawls

Lace Pillboxes and Handkerchiefs
Best doubled Levantines
Senshaws and Florence
Bombazines and Bombazettes

Plain and figured Ribbons, assorted
Plain and figured Jackonett, Book, Mull
and Leno Muslins
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, assorted

Do do Gingham, assorted
White and coloured Cotton Socks, ass'd
Black and white Silk Stockings and Socks
Ditto and coloured worsted ditto

Corded Velvet and Velveteen
London Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
Blue, mixed and brown Cassinets
Striped and white Jeans

Superfine white and printed Marsailles,
with a variety of Silk & other Vestings
Steam Loom and Cambric Shirtings
Irish Linens and Long Lawns

Linen and Cotton Checks
Light and dark Calicoes
Furniture and Cambric Dimities
Black and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs

Company and Flag Bandanna
Buckskin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves
Linen Cambric and Cambric Handkerchiefs
Domestic Cottons and Checks

Do Stripes and Chambrays
Do Shirtings and Sheetings
Plain and Furniture Checks
A large quantity of excellent Tow Linen.

Also, a General Assortment of
GROCERIES.
Real French Brandy
Do. Madeira Wine
Very old Jamaica Spirits
Old Whiskey
Loaf and Lump Sugar

Spices and Dye-stuffs in great variety
Together with a large quantity of
Liverpool and Queensware.

All of which they will sell very low
for Cash.
They have also on Commission, Bakerell,
Page & Bakerell's

Common, Engraved and Cut Glassware,
by the Box, at Pittsburgh prices.
Likewise a large assortment open for the accom-
modation of private families, with Black Por-
tland and Claret Bottles.

Hamilton's best Moccasin Snuff, and Ital Spanish
Segars, at Philadelphia prices.
Lexington, July 9, 1819—28

Dancing Academy.

JOHN DARRAC,
(Professor of Dancing.)
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public generally, that his

Dancing School,
Will open on Friday the 20th instant, in the e-
legant room formerly of the Kentucky Hotel,
which he is now preparing for that purpose,
next door to Maj. Morrison's house.

Persons desirous of being instructed, are
solicited to make immediate application to J.
DARRAC, at the above place, or at Mr. Wick-
liffe's Inn.

Days of tuition, Friday and Saturday, every
week. Number of lessons per quarter, thirty
two.

Terms as heretofore.
A night School will also be opened for gen-
tlemen, as soon as a sufficient number is made
up.

August 12, 1819—33f

Notice.

COUNTRY HATTERS and others wishing
to purchase BEAVER FUR by the small
quantity, may be supplied by calling on the
following gentlemen: Mr. SAMUEL HENS-
LEY, of Frankfort; Mr. JOEL P. WILLIAMS
of Harrodsburgh; and Mr. SAMUEL PIL-
KERTON, of Lexington, at the House of
Scribner & Johnsons. Those taking a Pack of
sixty or a hundred weight, may have it at \$2
75 cents, a less quantity at \$3 per lb.

Lexington, July 23d, 1819.—18-6t

SALT.

THE Subscribers have just Received,
A quantity of Salt,
For sale at TWO DOLLARS per bushel, by
the Barrel.

HIGGINS & PRITCHETT.
August 12, 1819.—33f

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Baldwin coun-
ty, A. T. for safe keeping, a NEGRO who
calls himself BILL, about 40 years of age, rather
of a yellow complexion, about six feet high,
says he belongs to a man by the name of
JOHN MYERS, in Lexington, Ky. He ap-
pears not to have good sense, though I am of
opinion he is deceitful.

ROBERT LEWIS, Shff.
August 5, 1819—32-4

Shreve and Combs,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And are now opening for Sale,
ONE CASE of elegant double barreled
FOWLING PIECES, London make, with
scroll guards, double rollers, rain pan locks,
break off, silver escutcheons, platina holes,
gold bands, &c.

ONE CASE single barreled do. with spider
sights, &c. &c.

One Case of Hardware,

Consisting
Bright standing Vices, assorted
Brass bushed Coffee Mills
Black Pump Hammers
Sawdust's Hammers

Brass battery Kettles, wired and bailed
10 inch Patent Brick Trowels, riveted
Bright Thumb Latches and Iron Squares
Iron and Brass headed Shovel and Tongs
Patent Box Coffee Mills
Steel Yards, from 30 to 250lbs.

Patent Beams
Strong Ward plate Stock Locks
Tungy plate do. do.
6 barbed Curry Combs

Iron Sash Pulleys
Japan'd Norfolk Thumb Latches
Do. Chest Handles
4, 5, 6 inch closet Locks, complete
6, 7, 8, 9 do. Knob Locks, do.

Fine Fancy bitted Pad, double bolted Pad,
Cupboard and Chest Locks
4 keyed Till and Trunk Locks
Brass Bag Locks

Bright Hand Vices
Sawdust's Pincushes, assorted
Shoe Pinchers and Screws, assorted
Joint Compasses and Ship Augurs
Ghest Hinges

Short handled Frying Pans, assorted
ALSO FOR SALE,

Superior Domestic COTTONS,
Manufactured at Providence, (R. I.)
Consisting of
GINGHAMS,
STRIPES,
PLAIDS,
CHAMBRAYS,
CHECKS, and
TICKING.

All which will be sold low for cash.
SHREVE & COMBS,
Auct's & Com. Merchants.
August 19—33f

NEW GOODS.
Alex'r. Parker & Son,
HAVE just received from Philadelphia, in
addition to their former assortment,

**Broad Cloths, assorted,
Black Canton & colored Crapes, do.
Black & Italian Lutestrings, of the
best quality—and the very best
Imperial Gunpowder TEA,**
Which they will sell on the lowest terms for
CASH.
33-4t Lexington, August 12.

KENHAWA SALT.

THE subscriber having become the agent
of Peter Grant, for vending the above
named article, informs the public, that he has
now, and will continue to keep on hand at his
House, corner of Water & Main Cross-streets,
and immediately opposite the end of the Low-
er New Market-house, a constant supply of
the above said SALT, as cheap as can be ob-
tained in Lexington. He will receive in pay-
ment therefor, at par, the current Notes of
Kentucky, and notes on the following foreign
Banks, viz:—

Belmont bank of St. Clairsville,
Bank of Chillicothe,
Franklin Bank of Columbus,
Lancaster Ohio Bank,
Bank of Marietta,
Bank of Mountpleasant,
Siota Commercial Bank, at Portsmouth,
Banks of Steubenville,
Bank of West Union,
Western Reserve Bank,
Bank of Missouri, St. Louis,
Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown,
Bank of Vincennes and Branches,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana,
Bank of Virginia and Branches,
Farmers' do. of do. and Branches,
Bank of the Valley and Branches,
North Western Bank of Virginia.

WALTER CONNELL.
Lexington, August 13th, 1819—33f

**For Sale or to Hire,
A NEGRO MAN,**

WHO has been used to driving a team and
working on a farm for several years;
but has recently been employed as a waiter
in a Tavern. His character for industry, so-
briety and honesty, is indisputable, and the
owner's reason for selling him is on account of
his leaving the state, and the man having a
wife and family, from whom he does not wish
to part. A long credit will be given.

Apply at this Office.
August 5, 1819—32-4

Office of the Commissary

General of Subsistence,

Washington, Aug. 2, 1819.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That sepa-
rate Proposals will be received at the
Office of the Commissary General of Subsist-
ence, until the 31st day of October next, in-
clusive, for the supply of subsistence stores for
the use of the troops of the United State, to
be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as fol-
lows:

At BOSTON.
1040 barrels of prime pork
2100 do fine flour
350 do proof whiskey
14600 pounds soap
5500 do candles
250 bushels salt
3650 gallons vinegar
820 bushels peas or beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At NEW-YORK.
765 barrels of prime pork
1575 do fine flour
270 do proof whiskey
10935 pounds of soap
4025 do candles
157 bushels salt
2745 gallons vinegar
690 bushels peas or beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At ALBANY.
104 barrels of prime pork
210 do fine flour
36 do proof whiskey
1460 pounds soap
550 do candles
25 bushels salt
365 gallons vinegar
82 bushels peas or beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At SACKETT'S HARBOR.
676 barrels of prime pork
1365 do fine flour
234 do proof whiskey
9490 pounds soap
3575 do candles
150 bushels salt
2572 gallons vinegar
533 bushels peas or beans

One-third on the first day of June, 1820;
One-third on the first day of August, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of December, 1820.

At PLATTSBURG.
260 barrels of prime pork
525 do fine flour
90 do proof whiskey
3570 pounds soap
1375 do candles
58 bushels salt
912 gallons vinegar
205 bushels peas or beans

One-third on the first day of June, 1820;
One-third on the first day of October, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of February, 1821.

At NIAGARA.
125 barrels of prime pork
252 do fine flour
43 do proof whiskey
1752 pounds of soap
660 do candles
28 bushels salt
438 gallons vinegar
98 bushels peas or beans

One-third on the first day of June, 1820;
One-third on the first day of October, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of February, 1821.

At DETROIT.
1620 barrels of prime pork
2100 do fine flour
350 do proof whiskey
14600 pounds soap
5500 do candles
250 bushels salt
3650 gallons vinegar
820 bushels peas or beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At PHILADELPHIA.
153 barrels of prime pork
315 do fine flour
54 do proof whiskey
2230 pounds of soap
819 do candles
28 bushels salt
549 gallons vinegar
144 bushels peas or beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At BALTIMORE.
255 barrels of prime pork
525 do fine flour
90 do proof whiskey
3645 pounds soap
1365 do candles
53 bushels salt
915 gallons vinegar
240 bushels peas or beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At GREENLEAF'S POINT, WASHINGTON, D. C.
204 barrels of prime pork
420 do fine flour
72 do proof whiskey
2916 pounds soap
1092 do candles
42 bushels salt
732 gallons vinegar
192 bushels peas or beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At NORFOLK.
265 barrels prime pork
546 do fine flour
94 do proof whiskey
3791 pounds soap
1420 do candles
53 bushels salt
581 gallons vinegar
250 bushels peas or beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At U. S. ARSENAL, NEAR PITTSBURGH.
78 barrels of prime pork
157 do fine flour

27 do proof whiskey

1095 pounds soap

412 do candles

18 bushels salt

273 gallons vinegar

61 bushels peas or beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At NEWPORT, KENTUCKY.
104 barrels of prime pork
210 do fine flour
36 do proof whiskey
1460 pounds soap
550 do candles
23 bushels salt
365 gallons vinegar
82 bushels peas or beans

One-third on the first day of June, 1820;
One-third on the first day of October, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of February, 1821.

At CHARLESTON, S. C.
364 barrels of prime pork
735 do fine flour
126 do proof whiskey
5110 pounds soap
1925 do candles
80 bushels salt
1277 gallons vinegar
287 bushels peas or beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At FERNANDINA, (Amelia Island.)
520 barrels of prime pork
1051 do fine flour
180 do proof whiskey
7300 pounds soap
2750 do candles
115 bushels salt
1825 gallons vinegar
450 bushels peas or beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At ST. LOUIS.
2080 barrels of prime pork
4200 do fine flour
720 do proof whiskey
29200 pounds soap
11000 do candles
460 bushels salt
460 bushels vinegar
7300 gallons vinegar
1640 bushels peas or beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At FORT SMITH, ARKANSAW.
194 barrels prime pork
210 do fine flour
36 do proof whiskey
1460 pounds soap
550 do candles
23 bushels salt
365 gallons vinegar
82 bushels peas or beans

One-half on the first day of June, 1820;
One-half on the first day of December, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of February, 1821.

At NATCHITOCHES, RED RIVER.
208 barrels of prime pork
420 do fine flour
72 do proof whiskey
2920 pounds soap
1100 do candles
46 bushels salt
730 gallons vinegar
164 bushels peas or beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At BATON ROUGE.
416 barrels of prime pork
840 do fine flour
144 do proof whiskey
5840 pounds soap
2200 do candles
92 bushels salt
1460 gallons vinegar
328 bushels peas or beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At NEW-ORLEANS.
2000 barrels of prime pork
4000 do fine flour
792 do proof whiskey
52076 pounds soap
12012 do candles
462 bushels salt
8052 gallons vinegar
2112 bushels peas or beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

It is understood that the pork to be con-
tracted for, is to consist of one head to the
barrel, and the balance of the hog through-
out, except feet, which are inadmissible. The pieces
not to exceed ten pounds in weight.
Pork, peas, beans, flour, corn meal, whis-
key, salt, and vinegar, must be delivered in
strong secure boxes, and of convenient size
for transportation.

The privilege is reserved to the United
States of increasing or diminishing the quan-
tities to be delivered, and of changing periods of
delivery; and, if found necessary, in conse-
quence of the removal of the troops, or dis-
pensing with the contract entirely, on previ-
ously giving sixty days notice.

The subsistence stores to be contracted for
are to be inspected at the time of delivery,
and the contractor to be liable for the expense
of inspection, and all other expenses, until
they are safely delivered at such store houses
as may be designated by the United States.

One half the amount contracted for at St

UNITED STATES BANK.

The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with having taken this establishment "into his special keeping." We do not believe this report: because Mr. CRAWFORD is too much of a republican, and too much of a gentleman, openly to sanction, right or wrong, the conduct of any institution whatever. He is said to have written a circular to the Senators and Representatives of the United States, advising them that he had issued orders to the collectors of the different ports not to receive in payment of duties, any branch notes that were payable elsewhere than at those ports. Now we cannot consider this as matter of fact, by any means whatever. Had president CHEVES, or any of his mighty—his powerful—and his most puissant cashiers, or any others of his piling sycophants, originated the scheme, it would not have been at all surprising. But the secretary places too high an estimate on his own principles, and the dignity of the government, to have been the father of the measure, if it exists. *Tricks* belong within the walls of banks—and not to a sterling officer of the American cabinet.

ENGLISH PATRIOTISM.

Meetings have been held in a number of towns in England, and the sense of the people expressed in favor of a radical reform of representation in parliament. In one or two instances they have proceeded so far as to elect members of the House of Commons, who have promised to go up to the house at the next session and demand seats.

The most considerable display of energy and independence was at Smithfield. Eighteen resolutions were there passed, couched in terms as strong as human language would allow. Among other things, they disclaim any participation in the cowardly confinement of the brave Napoleon, as a prisoner, on the rock of St. Helena.

We trust the friends of reform will ultimately succeed. Taxation and oppression cannot much longer be endured, in the manner it is practised by the British government. In the reign of Richard III, the spirited Wat Tyler, at the head of an enraged collection of people, marched to the throne and coerced the redress of a grievance. We should like to hear of his example being followed—and to hear of Carleton house being besieged, until the Prince Regent would extend the arm of justice to every quarter of his dominions.

HOME INDUSTRY.

The extensive factory of Messrs. Brand, Postlethwait, & Co. in the vicinity of this town, is in operation. About 1,000 spindles are worked—and twenty hundred dozen of cotton spun weekly. A Sunday school is established, which is superintended in person by the owners.

MATHEMATICAL.

QUESTION. If the managers of a banking establishment be weak, and careless about the preservation of principle—and the main spring be rotten and corrupt—what will be the result of its operations? ANSWER. Meanness.

The Bank of Greenville has recently declared a dividend of 4 per cent for the last six months. There is, in the Russellville paper, an official notification of this fact.

FIRE.

Maysville, in this state, was visited on the 3d inst. by fire. A considerable number of old buildings were destroyed by the element. But it seems not to be a circumstance much regretted, as new houses of a different character will be likely soon to supply the places of those burnt down.

NEW PAPER.

By Sunday night's mail we received the first number of a new paper published at Nacogdoches, in the Province of Texas. It is edited by *Eli Harris*, formerly of this town. On account of the want of materials, the paper is yet small. But this is entirely to be looked over, & much credit is due the proprietor, because of his being foremost in making an establishment in the new Republic of Texas.

United States Bank stock sold at Philadelphia, on the 30th ult. at 95 1-4. In New York 95 was offered—but no sales.

TO THE HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN, (Secretary of War.)

SIR—The liberty which is assumed in placing your name at the head of this letter, proceeds from motives of the purest kind. My object will be to shew you that even the most sagacious statesmen can be mistaken in the prospective view, which they sometimes take of the highest concerns of a nation. The distinguished personage whom I now address—and whose integrity and forecast have but few rivals in others—seems to have given more weight and perfection to poor human nature, than it deserves. I allude distinctly to the period when the national bank charter was passed.

You remember you were one of the parents of that bill, in the house of representatives of the United States. During the different stages, through which it passed previous to perfection, your zeal was always conspicuous in its favor. You were emphatically right: because you thought a national bank would be a national blessing: you thought that great facilities would be afforded to the fiscal affairs of the United States: you thought, too, that men would be selected whose disposition it would be to administer this great institution, and its different branches, with intelligence and impartiality, unguided by either favor, fear, or affection: you looked only at the bright side of the character of man. I also thought favorably of the bank, and of the objects which it was designed to effect. But I fear we have both been mistaken. We did not dream then of the great probability of the mother bank, and all its branches, ultimately falling into the hands of pseudo politicians and unprincipled speculators—of a set of licensed gentry, whose vested discretion permits them to adopt a new rule for every new transaction, and by which they are enabled to wreak their narrow-hearted vengeance on all who do not bow down at the footstool of an aristocracy, the greatest characteristic of which is composed of impudence and ignorance.

Can it be expected, sir, that an institution will continue to be a favorite with the people of the United States, whose leading and powerful efforts are intended to lay that *very people* under lordly contribution, and to compel the citizens of each neighborhood, in which a petty branch may be located, to tremble with reverential awe before the Deity of corruption, as they pass by the sign board, marked "OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES"? No! Such an expectation would be unreasonable. Yet, if my information does not deceive me, those are the calculations of many of the incumbents in the different directories of the U. S. bank, and its numerous branches. To include in this remark every individual of every directory, would be unjust. This I personally know. But all great fountains of political depravity, make it a matter of *arch-duplicity* to enshroud their deep laid schemes of meanness beneath what they consider plausible appearances. Thus you often see a minority of *honest men*, in corporate establishments, mixed up with purse-proud individuals, destitute of mind—united with school-boy vanity, without any solid merit—and hence that minority is, in certain cases, driven to the humiliating necessity of humbly yielding to this puffed-up importance, created from materials of the *sheer nothingness*. But the patronage of all governments is immense, and we must tamely acknowledge the "powers that be."

These are not the wild vagaries of momentary reflection. At one period, since its establishment, I thought the bank of the United States of infinite service to the operations of government—and to the happiness of the people. Indeed it was once so. But at that time matters connected with it, in order to render the institution popular, were conducted with the utmost circumspection. Its administrators were successful. A majority of the nation were satisfied. Alas! the aristocratic venom was still concealed. For, by this time, power had been obtained. An imaginary independence was acquired: and the *American nobility* seized the opportunity to commence their "reign of terror." That reign is still continued. But, in a republic like ours, formed upon the splendid basis of the WILL OF THE PEOPLE, the corrective is, and I trust ever will remain, IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE.

Who are the present warm supporters

of the U. S. bank? Who are they that espouse its cause in street conversations? I will answer for you. They are exceedingly fine gentlemen: men of vast figure in society: men, whose gaudy appearance would authorize a belief that they were worth thousands and thousands: but, unfortunately, they are men largely indebted to the institution; and whose sentiments are regulated by the scale of favor they expect to receive when their notes are to be offered for renewal. Such an array of substantial advocates may sustain a system for a while. Their influence, however, is not of a character that can last. The public will, as felt and expressed by the yeomanry of the nation, must, and ought to prevail.

There are many circumstances which tell badly for the management of the bank. Through the medium of the newspapers, your notice will have been attracted to them. I will just glance at one or two matters which I think extremely inauspicious to its future prosperity.

Too much power is given to the cashiers of the branches. They receive the commands of the mother bank. To them all the secrets of their operations are confided—and the branch directories are constrained to receive these petty officers in as much state, and listen to their messages with as much attention, as if they were enthroned princes delivering their sovereign will to a set of abject subjects. Remonstrance against this course, on the part of directors, is useless. It only produces dismissal from office. Others succeed them, at the nod of these cashiers, who, or a majority of whom, must not even look displeased at their management. Accommodations are given at the will of these *noble lordlings*, and if the accommodated do not truckle to all their wishes, they are modestly saluted with a writ.

Another objection is, that the cashier and directors of each branch bank, have too much latitude allowed them in making new laws. For I aver it to be a fact, generally known and believed, that several of these wise provisions have been made, while the enactors must have been well convinced that debtors would not submit, that they would suffer their notes to be protested, and suffer suit against them. Who, in this government, has breathed the air of FREEDOM—who, that has been accustomed to enjoy the rights of speech—who, in America, that has been reared up in the great principles which gave impulse to our revolution, and which fired, throughout the glorious contest, the patriotic bosoms of our ancestors—who, thus situated, and who has fixed a just estimate on these favored benedictions of Heaven, would consent to become the humble cats-paw of ARISTOCRATS, created under a doubtful construction of the constitution—and the practical result of many of whose acts would reflect no credit on a Spanish banditti? With the most profound respect to your superior judgment, I answer that no genuine republic can do this. The constitution of the U. S. gives to the governmental heads, patronage enough, without extending it, through the agency of corrupt corporations, into every state in the union. Especially, as these agencies, in most cases, are wielded by the cashiers, who were generally, before the creation of the U. S. bank, miserable, obscure underlings in the local banks of Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

There are individuals, engaged in busy life, who, in their counting rooms, in their shops, and in their professional offices are punctual, correct and fair in their various transactions. But who, on account of the frailty of nature, and the uncultivated state of their intellectual faculties, "when armed with a little brief authority," know not how to exercise it. In order to gain a fastidious importance, they suffer themselves to become petty tyrants. They must attract notice: and they prefer to figure in disgrace and contempt, than to remain unobtrusive. Such men as these are unfit to direct an institution, established by the highest authority of a great Republic. Yet, if you will examine the archives of the mother bank, men of this description will be found on the list of directors.

I object, too, to the method which has been pursued in the appointment of cashiers. Is it, I would ask, sound policy to send a man, raised entirely in a commercial city, the incidents of whose life have wholly transpired among a commercial people, to an agricultural state to fill that office? Does he know and properly consider the wants, the disposi-

tions, and the resources of an agricultural community? Certainly he cannot. But tied down by old prejudices, and the rigid exactions of commerce, he soon disgusts the people among whom he resides, and the consequence is that the institution, in which he acts a part becomes unpopular.

The legislature of Kentucky, at its last session, attempted, by imposing a heavy tax, to remove the branches of the U. S. bank from the state. The object was not effected in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *McCulloch vs. The state of Maryland*. That decision, though greatly admired by the friends of the bank, has not had a happy effect in the western country. The managers of the branches have entrenched themselves behind the opinion of the court, and have become infinitely more *saucy* than they were before. They have become the instruments of oppression. This heavy calamity cannot be avoided immediately. But there is an expedient in the hands of a free and mighty people that must be resorted to.

EPAMINONDAS.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NO. I

Much has been said and written, on the distress of the country, produced by financial derangements. Essays and series of essays, flowing from all the presses of the state, have proposed to scrutinize the root of the malady, and have prescribed various palliatives and cures. An abstract question is either too deep for common comprehension, or the manner of treating it has been too deficient in palpable illustration. I do not assume to denounce and postpone the proscriptions which have been offered.

To urge a scheme, which has been merely suggested, but which has been brought too bold, to be treated with proper attention, is the only privilege I ask. It is now time that some general sentiment should prevail, in order that our approaching legislature may be instructed, whether they are to attempt to heal the wound, or to suffer it to fester and gangrene until a course of painful nature shall throw off the noxious affection. No course which has been submitted, has acquired popular preponderance; but all is discord and warring distress—and like the flight of a beaten army, there is no rally around a common standard.

The opinion which I advocate and urge, is, that nothing can afford immediate and permanent benefit and relief, but a law forcing the creditor to take the property of the debtor at a part of its fair valuation and intrinsic worth. This number shall be devoted to a refutation of the schemes heretofore proposed, and in my next, I will attempt to respond to and dispel all the objections which can be urged against my proposition.

By way of washing my hands of the imputation of biased and interested feelings, I will declare in the outset, that I am not in want of the charity of creditors, and I defy their claims and their exertion.

A large and respectable portion of the community advocate, industry, economy and retrenchment. The debtor is told with reproach—"You have been deaf to the admonitions of prudence; you have been extravagant in your expenditures, visionary in your speculations, and dashing in your adventures. You sir, who ask that your time of payment may be delayed, or that your creditor may be compelled to accept your worthless property, have rashly anticipated a profitable result from your exportation to New-Orleans. You have been so dull as to imagine, that the streams of your state, would swell like a torrent, whenever you banded; that your produce would be borne on the bosom of the placid Ohio, and hurried to a golden market, along the rapid and majestic Mississippi. And, you sir, who have rolled in domestic splendour, and have reposed in the bowers of luxurious ease, would also have the effrontery, to ask of the prudent and honest creditor to take your chariot, your plate and yourinsel, for the debt you owe. So, suffer the fruits of your folly; abandon your extravagance, and learn the ways of industry and economy."

Such is the reasoning and language of those who maintain that mode of reform and relief. I must not be understood to derogate from the propriety of industry and economy. They are the most solid stamina of a nation's strength, and happiness and glory. It is only objected that they do not go far enough, and are too tardy in their movement. Things are too calamitous and desperate for such slow and watery correctives. The smooth and gentle operation of oil may remove a shadow affection of the system. But when some giant of a distemper shakes the frame, we must call in the more potent aid of mercury. Could it be established, that the present hard times, would only brash off the flimsy, and cobweb and unsubstantial part of the community, and such as have no capital and never deserved credit, a conviction would at the same time be carried, that the legislature should not interfere. But if it can be proved from actual facts in the country, that the solvent as well as the bankrupt will suffer, and that ruin and destruction will fall upon some of the most healthy members of the body politic, it must be likewise demonstrated, that policy, humanity and justice, equally demand relief and protection.

Delicacy forbids me from entering into details; but rumour will establish the truth of what I assert.

Slaves which sold some time ago, could command the most ready money, have fallen to an inadequate value. A slave which hires for 80 or \$100 per annum, may be purchased for 300 or \$400. An house and lot on Limestone street, for which \$15,000 had been offered some time past, sold under the officer's hammer for \$1,300. An house and lot, which I am informed was bought for \$10,000 after \$6000 had been paid by the purchaser, was sold under a mortgage for \$1500, leaving the original purchaser, (besides his advances) \$3500 in debt. A number of sales, which excited at the same time astonishment and pity, have occurred in this town. Comparisons of local suffering, should not be indulged in, but I am told that Lexington is less afflicted than almost any part of the state.

From estimates which have been made, of the quantity of the circulating medium, it is ascertained that debtors have not the capability of paying their dues. Those who are skilled in such calculations, will be convinced that the estimate is completely attainable, as well as arithmetically correct. How then is money to be procured? Many of those citizens heretofore considered as safe and enterprising, as any which our state can boast, are involved in a debt, which, in other times they could have easily discharged, but under the existing and unforeseen calamity, no power or resource can enable them to meet.

Some other medium than that of paper and coin must be resorted to. The same causes which produce a scarcity of money, must likewise be the means of sacrificing property. When I speak of a sacrifice of property, it must not be understood, that I approve or coincide with those rash and visionary ideas which has misled, defamed and almost ruined our town. The mania for lot and land speculation some years past, argued poorly in favor of the understanding of those who promoted it, and its victims have no claims to forbearance and mercy. They brandished the spark which kindled their own explosion. I mean a sacrifice of property, the use and profits of which overabounds in a short time, the price for which it sold, and whose intrinsic value makes the purchaser blush, and causes the debtor to groan in anguish. To what will such times lead, unless a helping hand is afforded. Those who owe debts, whatever may be their bulk of property, must inevitably sink into ruin and want. Those who are elevated above pecuniary pressures, and who are unwilling to banquet on the mangled ruins of their dissipated neighbours, will be the sad spectators of derangement and suffering. But those various harpies, who snatch by stealth what they have no industry to acquire, and those merciless Shylocks who would whet the knife for the flesh of the miserable debtor, will aggrandize wealth and trample upon virtue and enterprise.

Property will settle into different hands. Money, instead of flowing in free and healthy channels, will be locked up in the stagnating pools of misery and corruption. The generous and the noble will give place to the niggardly end mean.

The suspension of specie payments is the proposition next in importance, in alleviation of the distresses of the country. Since the defalcation in our independent bank system, it is believed that few are so short sighted, as to look to them for assistance. The general disgust which they have universally excited, has consigned them to that degradation which they have ever merited. Banks lead to foolish speculations, and entice to heavy embarrassments, from which they have neither the power or mercy to redeem. They are syrens which captivate and delude, that they may entangle and destroy. That a corporation has no soul is as true in fact as a law.

Unless we say to the banks "go on and pour out floods of your paper, and we will have the foolish credulity to suppose that your stumps, like the philosopher's stone, will convert your notes into gold & silver—a stoppage in specie payments cannot give relief. Even then it would be temporary, and when its assistance would cease, the distress of the country, like the rolling snow-ball, would be accumulated by distance.

The individual creditor, whom it is hoped, has some mercy and forbearance, would be changed for the bank creditor, whom we know is deficient in both, and to this scene of horrors, we should have the additional calamity of the rankest and foulest bank speculation.

The reprieve scheme, which is the last I shall notice, is also a mere palliative. Can reprieves generate gold and silver? No! a change for better times is all the consolation which they can afford, and the only fund to which the debtor can look for the payment of his debts. Add to this the fascination which a long day of payment possesses over the human mind.

Death is a dreadful stroke, but it is robbed of its terrors by distance, and the lingering patient never despairs until he is tumbling down the precipice of eternity—so it is with the state of insolvency. The debtor anxiously looks to better times, and is borne up on the wings of hope, even after every vestige of support is withdrawn.

Nothing but a property law can answer the desired end, and to that end we must inevitably yield at last. It is better that the expedient should be resorted to, with cheerfulness, than that we should be driven to it by force and despair.

ARISTIDES.

FOREIGN.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS,

JUNE 23.

GENERAL BOYD.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of supply—

Mr. WILBERFORCE preface his motion for a grant of remuneration to General Boyd, by a short statement of the circumstances on which the claim was founded. The officer, who was a native of the United, had in early life rendered a great service to the cause of this country in the East Indies, at a very critical period of our affairs there. He was at that time the commander of a corps in the service of the Nizam. A large French force and a small English force being not far distant from each other, the commander of the latter apprehending a sudden attack from the former, applied to General Boyd at midnight for assistance, a request with which he did not hesitate for a moment to comply. It subsequently proved that the alarm was unfounded, but Gen. Boyd's friendly zeal was handsomely acknowledged by the British government at Calcutta. To himself, however, it proved highly injurious, for the artifices of the French party at the court of the Nizam, were so successful, that he was deprived of a situation from which he was then in the receipt of 9000l. a year. Having been unable to obtain any compensation in India, he came to this country, and gained at his own request, what it was considered would be very beneficial, although at little expense to the public, namely, permission to take a cargo of saltpetre from Calcutta to the United States; by which, it was calculated he might make fifty or sixty thousand pounds.—The East India Company, recognizing General Boyd's services, gave him that permission, and by his Majesty's government he was furnished with a special licence to protect him even should a war unfortunately break out between this country and the United States. The committee would, however, hear with concern and surprise, that notwithstanding those precautions, the vessel in which General Boyd shipped the saltpetre, touching at the Cape of Good Hope to land some passengers, was there detained, and condemned by the Vice Admiralty court—for twenty years ago courts of that description were not like those of the present day, over which persons of professional experience and high character were selected to preside. Although thus deprived of the advantages to which he was so justly entitled, Gen. Boyd maintained his original good will towards England, in proof of which he (Mr. Wilberforce) would read a letter from a general officer in the British service, who during the late war in America, commanded on the frontier of Canada, near the spot on which Gen. Boyd had a command on the part of the United States—the Honorable Gentleman here read the letter in question, which was from Gen. De Rotteburg to W. Melish, Esq. and spoke in high terms of the liberal and handsome conduct of General Boyd.]

After the conclusion of the war with America, an application had been made on the part of General Boyd to the British government for some remuneration for the loss which he had sustained in consequence of his conduct in India. It was recommended both at the Secretary of State's office and at the Treasury, that the subject should be brought before Parliament, and submitted to the investigation of a committee. This was done and the committee sat last session. In the committee there were several points of difference, but by far the larger portion of the members of it acquiesced in the justice of Gen. Boyd's claim, although they did not agree as to the extent to which it ought to be allowed. Eventually they came to a resolution, which he would read. [The honorable gentleman here read the resolution of the committee detailing the circumstances which he had just described, and recommending the case of Gen. Boyd to the consideration of Parliament.] It appeared to him (Mr. Wilberforce) to be peculiarly desirable to shew the inhabitants of the United States, by the proceeding of the British house of commons on the present occasion, that we did not consider them with any unfriendly feeling, or entertain towards them any prejudices incompatible with the full performance of justice. He would therefore move, that a sum of not less than 6000l. be granted to his majesty, for the purpose of remunerating Gen. Boyd, &c.

Mr. MARRYAT contended that General Boyd had no claim whatever on this country. He referred to the evidence taken before the committee to shew, in the first place, that on the occasion alluded to in India, General Boyd had not moved from his position in aid of the British; and in the second place, that he had endeavored to magnify his losses with a view to obtain a larger sum than that to which, even were the justice of his claim allowed, he was fairly entitled. If Gen. Boyd had insured his cargo of saltpetre for the sum which he expected to obtain by it, he would have sustained no loss; but choosing to run the risk he had no right to be distinguished from other individuals in similar situations.—There was nothing in his profession in India, which entitled him to favorable consideration; and he (Mr. Marryat) confessed himself surprised at the interest taken by the honorable member for Bamber, in an individual, who at the head of 2000 mercenaries, had been ready to fight for any power which might think fit to employ him. Such a person was certainly no friend to "peace and good-will among men," and in India especially, was a very dangerous character. He could not consent that the tax-

es wrung from the people should be im-
providently lavished; and being satisfied
that the claim set up on the present
occasion was totally unfounded, he should
certainly take the sense of the committee
on the resolution.

Mr. Wilberforce was sure the commit-
tee would believe, that if it had appear-
ed to the committee appointed to investi-
gate General Boyd's claim, that any
fraudulent attempt had been made to im-
pose on them, they would have flung
back the application with disdain and
indignation. There was nothing in the
evidence to warrant such an imputation.
[The honorable gentleman here read
parts of the evidence to substantiate his
assertion, and to explain the circumstan-
ces attending the insurance of the cargo
of saltpetre.] The honorable gentle-
man who had just sat down had spoken
hardly of the conduct of a young man
whose ardent spirit had led him to en-
gage in military enterprises in the East
Indies, in order that he might qualify
himself to serve his own country more
effectually at a subsequent period of his
life. Unquestionably it was, that by the
friendly conduct pursued towards the
British cause in India, by General Boyd,
his personal prospects had been wholly
clouded. He trusted, therefore, that
the committee would not coincide in the
honorable member's opinions, but would
grant to General Boyd that fair remunera-
tion to which he was entitled; and he
extremely regretted that a dear friend of
his (Mr. Grant) who had been a member
of the committee appointed to investi-
gate Gen. Boyd's title to remunera-
tion, was no longer in the house to bear
testimony to its validity.

Mr. H. Gurney observed, that there
were only two of the committee who
were of opinion that the petitioner was
not entitled to remuneration. The house
ought to consider that this was a service
rendered by a foreigner. It would have
been but the duty and interest of a
British subject so placed, to have assisted
his country; but Gen. Boyd had no in-
terest to serve; on the contrary, he per-
formed this service at a great disadvan-
tage to himself.

Mr. T. Wilson thought General Boyd
ought to have insured his property
against all risks. In the event of a loss
at sea he would have been placed in the
same situation as he now was. He felt
himself bound to oppose the grant.

Sir J. Mackintosh, as a member of
the Committee, felt it necessary to say a
few words on this occasion. He had not
been able to attend the committee as of-
ten as he could wish, but he felt it his
duty, from what he had seen, to sup-
port the proposed grant. There was no
doubt entertained of the extent of the
service or of the justice of the remunera-
tion given by the India company.—
This remuneration was permission to
take a cargo of saltpetre to America,
from which he would have realized a
very great profit. Of this profit he was
deprived by the cargo having been seized
by British officers. Having lost the
reward given by the India Company,
General Boyd appealed not to the jus-
tice, but to the equity and liberality of
Parliament, for some recompense for
his services. If he understood the ob-
jections urged against the motion, they
were two-fold. First, that Gen. Boyd
ought to have protected himself from
loss by insuring his cargo; and 2dly,
because there had been some mistakes
relative to the amount of loss.—If
the vessel had been lost at sea, or cap-
tured by a French privateer, the first
would be undoubtedly a good argument
against any claim on this country, but
here the case was different. How was
this property lost to General Boyd? It
was lost by the act of British officers,
and therefore by the act of the British
government.—(hear!) How was he to
provide against this? Suppose the com-
pensation had been in money, and that
Gen. Boyd had been robbed of it by offi-
cers professing to act under the British
government, would it be contended
that he had no claim on this country?
Undoubtedly not. And yet the principle
is the same. This gentleman could not
have an idea that he ought to insure
property received from this country
against the acts of this country. This
was in fact giving with one hand and
taking away with the other. He had not
minutely examined the accounts laid before
the committee, but from what he had
heard of General Boyd's character, from
what he had been told of his ignorance
of mercantile affairs, he could not for a
moment suppose that he had been guilty
of any intentional mis-statement. In-
deed it would have been madness in him
to have done so, as the thing was so
easily discoverable. Under all these cir-
cumstances he felt himself bound to
support the motion.

Mr. Finlay opposed, and Mr. Brough-
ham and Mr. Forbes supported the mo-
tion.

Sir Isaac Coffin was acquainted with
Gen. Boyd, and could assure the House
that that gentleman was incapable of any
wilful mis-statement of his affairs.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ob-
served, that if the House turned their
attention to the great services rendered
by the Marquis Wellesley to this coun-
try, they would find that a considerable
part of those services would have cost
much blood and treasure, were it not
for the assistance rendered by General
Boyd, at Hyderabad—he felt it due to
that gentleman to support the motion.

The motion was then put and carried.

The House resumed, the Report was
brought up and ordered to be received
to-morrow.

LONDON, July 13.

The Emperor of Russia is expected
at Warsaw, in September, when there
is to be a general review of the Polish
army.

POSTSCRIPT.

Late and Important from Europe.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 30.

The fine sailing ship *Martha*, Capt.
Sketchley, arrived here on Saturday, in
31 days from Liverpool, which port she
left on the morning of the 26th ult. The
editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser*
have received papers to the 24th, and
London papers to the evening of the
23d July. Those of the latter dates are
principally filled with accounts of nu-
merous meetings of the people in vari-
ous places, on the subject of their griev-
ances. The meeting at Smithfield on
the 21st, caused considerable alarm in
London; the mayor stated that infor-
mation had been laid before, on oath,
that it was intended by the meeting to
proceed to acts of open violence and
bloodshed. The numbers assembled at
Smithfield were estimated at from 50 to
90,000, who peaceably dispersed in the
afternoon.

Lord Sidmouth has addressed circular
letters to the lords lieutenants of the
manufacturing counties, directing them
to give orders to the yeomanry cavalry
to hold themselves in readiness to assist
the magistrates in the preservation of
the public peace. It is stated that up-
wards of 120,000 men are enrolled in
the reform societies in Yorkshire, Lan-
cashire, and Cheshire.

Don Onis proceeded from Paris on
the 11th July for Madrid. The last
Madrid papers, it is confirmed that he
is to be the prime minister of Spain.

Among the rumors that had reached
London, it was said King Ferdinand had
determined to accompany the grand ex-
pedition for South America.

A report had reached England that
the Algerines had declared war against
Spain; but the last letters from Genoa,
as late as the 10th July, do not confirm
the report.

Intelligence from Berlin states, that
"recent investigations in Prussia and oth-
er countries have proved the existence
of secret democratic societies, whose
proceedings are of a treasonable nature."
A complete plan of a republican consti-
tution had been seized in Germany.

An order in council of the 12th July
prohibits the exportation of gunpowder,
saltpetre, or any sort of arms and am-
munition, to the ports within the domi-
nion of Spain.

Parliament was prorogued on the
13th, to the 24th of August.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

A letter received at Baltimore, by the
Peter Arnold, from an intelligent mer-
chant in Havana, says—"Our advices
from Spain are to the 5th July, and state
that the session of the Cortes will not
be ratified. This has already intimi-
dated the minds of many people here, in
the apprehension of a war between the
two countries; but this is all a *ful-lal*.
The United States will take possession,
and Spain will not oppose it, although
her relations with England will not allow
her to give her open sanction. *Balt. Pat.*

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.
*Abstract of the laws and regulations relat-
ive to deposits for coinage, at the
Mint of the United States in Phila-
delphia.*

1. Deposits of gold and Silver, to any
amount (except very small deposits,
say under the value of \$50, when inferior
to the legal standard) will be received
at the Mint, from any individual or pub-
lic body, at any time in working hours;
though it is desirable that they should be
made during the forenoon.

2. About 12 o'clock on the next day
after the deposit is made, when the As-
sayer will have ascertained its quality,
the depositor will receive from the treas-
urer a certificate of its real intrinsic val-
ue, without any deduction, except a very
small one for regaining, when the qual-
ity is under the legal standard; and this
certificate will entitle the owner to re-
ceive from the treasurer of the mint its
full amount in specie, as soon as it shall
have been coined; or the certificate will
be immediately taken at most of the
banks in the city, and the amount paid,
either without any discount, or at most,
not exceeding one-half or one per cent.

Appointments by the President.

Colonel Nathan Townsend, of the ar-
my, and one of the most distinguished
officers in the late war, has been ap-
pointed *Paymaster General of the army*, in
the place of Robert Brent, Esq., re-
signed on account of ill health.

Joshua Dodge, of Massachusetts, Con-
sul of the United States for the Port of
Marseilles.

Michael Hogan, of New-York, Com-
mercial Agent at Havana.

George M. Bibb, of Kentucky, At-
torney of the United States for Kentucky
District.

James R. Pringle, of South Carolina,
Collector of the Customs for the Dis-
trict west of the Allegheny Mountain in
the State of Virginia.

Henry C. Neale, Register of Willis
for the county of Washington, in the
District of Columbia, vice James H.
Blake, deceased.

DIED.

In this town on the 11th inst. Mr. NATANIEL
GIST, after a lingering and painful illness.

In this county, on the 14th inst. Mr. SAMUEL
CRAWFORD, who has left a small, though a
disconsolate family to deplore his untimely
death.

Suddenly in this town, on the 7th inst. Mr.
JACOB JOHNSON, of Philadelphia, and for many
years a respectable Bookseller. He was a
worthy citizen.

In Louisville, on the 1st inst. after a painful
illness, Doctor WILLIAM M. HUGHES, Chair-
man of the Louisville Medical Society.

To the Public.

THE Trustees of the Transylvania Univer-
sity, in communicating to the public that
the ensuing session will begin on Wednesday
the 29th of this month, have the satisfaction
to state that, during the past year, the most gra-
tifying proofs have been afforded of the im-
proved condition of the institution. The number
of students greatly exceeded that of any prior
year since the establishment of the University;
and their progress in education, as evinced at
the late commencement, was highly creditable
to their diligence and to the ability of their
instructors. These are happy results of the
just confidence of the community in the Pre-
sident, professors and tutors, and of the sys-
tem of regulations prepared, with great care,
for the government of the College, after con-
sulting the experience of the most highly re-
spected seminaries in the United States. It was
not to be anticipated that this system, in all its
parts would command unanimous approbation;
and accordingly one or two of its provisions
have been the subject of some animadversion.
It has been objected, that the vacation is too
long, and that it would be better to divide it
between different parts of the year. The en-
tire period of vacation is less in this college
than in any other whose by-laws the Trust-
ees have had an opportunity of examining.
It was considered preferable to assign the
whole of the warm months of the summer
and September, when a certain degree of re-
laxation is necessary, than to appropriate any
portion of it to the winter, the most favorable
season for intense study. Nor will the time be
lost by the industrious student, who will employ
it in a review of his past studies, in prepara-
tion for the future, and in acquiring ornamental
accomplishments. The practice varies, in this
respect, in other colleges, according to the pecu-
liar condition of the society where they hap-
pen to be situated. In William and Mary the
vacation, much longer than it is here, is alto-
gether in the summer and early part of the fall.
The trustees, in all the regulations which they
have adopted, having had the object constantly
in view of rendering the University useful
and respectable, will not fail to change this or
any other regulation which shall be found in-
compatible with that object, or contrary to the
wishes of the public, whose convenience they
will be always anxious to consult and promote.
They have afforded an evidence of this dispo-
sition by repealing the requisition, upon stu-
dents entering in advanced classes, to pay the
tuition fees incident to the previous classes.

The rule which requires the performance of
divine service at least once every Sabbath in
the chapel of the University, has also been the
subject of some observations. It is in the fol-
lowing terms: "It shall be the duty of the Pre-
sident, or, in his absence, one of the profes-
sors, to perform divine service, on every Sab-
bath, at least once, in the Chapel of the Uni-
versity, to such officers and students as may
choose to attend; and it is particularly enjoined
upon the students to attend public worship
somewhere on the Sabbath." It will be seen
that it is imperative; exclusively applicable to
no existing incumbent; and entirely optional
on the part of those who may attend the ser-
vice. A similar regulation exists in most, if not
in every other well organized college in the
United States, with the important difference, that
in this it is compulsory. Independent of its
being thought proper that the students should
participate in divine service some where on
the Sabbath, it was known that the greater
number if not all of the officers of public wor-
ship in Lexington, usually frequenters of the
college, were divided into two, which were rented out
by the year. As the students, many of whom live
in common, detached from the families of the
place, could not of right attend at those houses,
without incurring an expense not to be ex-
pected, it was deemed desirable to secure
them some certain place to which they might
go without the danger of intrusion. The duty
to perform the service, which is enjoined by
the rule, is considered by the faculty as onerous,
and from it would be glad to be exonerated.
Nothing was further from the intention
of the trustees than to propagate, by means of
this regulation, the peculiar tenets of any sect;
and nothing they believed as further from the
fact than, any new or extraordinary doctrine,
have been advanced under its operation. Both
the Board of Trustees and the faculty, com-
prising within their respective bodies, persons
attached to various denominations of religion,
would find it just as difficult to agree among
themselves, as the great mass of the commu-
nity do, in any particular sectarian principles.
The trustees feel it a solemn and primary duty
to preserve the institution open alike to all
denominations. His the common property of
the public. It ought not to be devoted to the
interests of any one sect exclusively. And they
would not fail promptly to interpose their au-
thority to suppress every attempt, if any should
be made, to render it subversive to the par-
ticular views of any sect.

Several departments of instructions will be
well filled during the approaching session,
which were unoccupied during the last. The
terms of tuition remain the same as last year;
and the price of Board in Commons will not
exceed one hundred and seventeen dollars the
college year.

Notwithstanding the very extraordinary
pressure of the times, there is reason to be-
lieve that the number of students will be greater
than during the last year. As far as de-
pends upon the Board, no exertion shall be
spared in the performance of the duty of the
most rigid economy which that pressure impos-
es, and they earnestly invite the co-operation
of parents and guardians. They recom-
mend as prompt an attendance of students as
the beginning of the session as practicable, as
well for their own comfort as on account of the
advantage of early classification.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Chairman.
Lexington, Ky. Sept. 13, 1819.

State of Kentucky.

Fayette Circuit, Sct.
August Special Term, 1819.

Thomas H. Pindell, Complainant,
Against
Samuel Long, and David Hill, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid,
by his counsel, and it appearing to the sat-
isfaction of the court, that the defendant,
David Hill, is no inhabitant of this common-
wealth, and he having failed to enter his ap-
pearance herein, agreeably to law, and the
rules of this court: On the motion of the com-
plainant by his counsel, it is ordered that un-
less the said defendant, David Hill, do appear
here on or before the first day of our next Fe-
bruary term, and answer the complainant's bill
herein, the same will be taken for confessed
against him, and it is further ordered, that
a copy of this order be inserted in some
authorised newspaper published in this state,
for two months successively.

A Copy. Attest, TH. BODLEY, c. c. c.
Sept.—38

For Sale, a Negro Man,

WELL acquainted with farming. If not
sold before January next, he will be
hired out. For further particulars, enquire of
the subscriber, living about four miles from
Lexington, on Clay's mill road.

JOSEPH BEARD.

Fayette county. Sept. 16, 1819—31st

DR. SOMERBY,

Surgeon Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional
services to the ladies and gentlemen of
Lexington and its vicinity. His practice em-
braces, and he operates for every disease in-
cident to the teeth and gums; removes the
tartar, cleans, separates and polishes the teeth
without injuring the enamel. He extracts
broken and decayed teeth, roots and stumps,
with the utmost care and ease—plugs and
mends teeth with gold or foil, and renders
them as lasting and useful as sound teeth. He
inserts natural and artificial teeth, from one to
a full set, in the neatest and most durable man-
ner; regulates children's teeth, and will give
the best advice upon teeth in all cases.

His room is on Main street, in the house oc-
cupied by Mrs. Robert, opposite the Court-
house.

Lexington, Sept. 14—38 ft



THE PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS, the
SICK and INFIRM of the Western coun-
try, are hereby informed, that

Joshua & Charles Humphreys,

As Druggists, Lexington,
Have on hand at their Drug Store, corner of
Short and Market-streets, say McCall's Old
Stand, a large and excellent assortment of

Drugs, Medicine & Shop Furniture.

Which they offer for sale on good terms for
Cash. To Physicians and others who may
purchase largely, a credit of 90 days will be
allowed, on satisfactory assurances—and a
discount for prompt payment.

In addition to their present stock, and a
large and general assortment of PATENT
DYE STUFFS &c. of which they expect to be
constantly supplied, they will shortly re-
ceive a large supply of Medicines &c. which
have been laid in on such terms that they be-
lieve they can sell at prices uncommonly low.

Among others, they have on hand—

Epsom Salts
Cream Tartar
Caster Oil
Spirits of Turpentine
Calomel
Spirits Nitre sweet
Aquaforis
Oil of Vitriol
Gum Aloes
Eup Diachylon
Sugar of Lead
Gum Arabic
Magnesia
Oil of Sassafras
Mortars, Wedgewood
Sal Glycer
Tannin
Spirits Hartshorn
Lunar Caustic
Pocket Instruments
Camphor
Arrow Root
Sal Soda
Fancy Smelling Bottles
Blue Vitriol
Manna
Tooth Keys
Forceps
Spring Lancets
Flour Zinc
Patent Yellow
Camomile Flowers
Gum Shell Lac
Mastic
Quassia
Viols, assorted
Liquorice
Sassaaparilla
Rhubarb
Fine Sponge
Chalk, Red & White
Yellow Ochre
Japan Earth
Senna
Leizing Glass
Gold Leaf
Corks
Ess. Mustard
Snake Root
Coreander Seed
Quick Silver &c. &c.
Lexington, Sept. 15—38-2m*

R. McConnell,

(WHEEL WRIGHT.)

HAVING made an improvement in the
FLAX SPINNING WHEEL, which, by
means of Friction Wheels applied to the crank
and spindle, reduces the friction to a sixth
part of that in the common Spinning Wheel,
is not so liable to get out of repair, and the
plan is such, that the crank and spindle, he
ventures to say, will last fifty years.

He therefore forwards any person or per-
sons from making, selling or using, any wheel
or wheels on said plan, without his permis-
sion, as he intends applying for a patent right
for said plan. Persons possessing a mecha-
nical genius, and the public at large, are re-
spectfully invited to call and examine a wheel
on said plan, at his shop on Main Cross-street,
where spinning wheels of every description, and
any work in his line can be had, on the short-
est notice, and at reasonable prices.

Lexington, Sept. 14, 1819—23-3t

We the undersigned do hereby certify,
that we have examined the newly improved
Flax Spinning Wheel by Robert McConnell,
of Lexington, and are of opinion that it is
a valuable machine for spinning flax, and that
it will be more lasting than any spinning wheel
we have ever seen, as the whole movement is
supported on friction wheels. Given under our
hands this 14th day of Sept. 1819.

John Bradford, Edward West,
Wm. Leary, Wm. Bell,
Ch. Humphreys, Nicholas Hamilton,
Andrew McCall, Abel Hamilton,
John S. Ingles, John Curren.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed
on the 3d day of March 1815, entitled,
"An act to provide for the ascertaining and
surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the
treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other
purposes," the President of the United States
is authorized to cause the lands acquired by
the said treaty to be offered for sale, when
surveyed;

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of
the United States, do hereby declare and
make known that public sales for the disposal
agreeably to law, of certain lands in the Ala-
bama territory, shall be held at Cahaba, in the
said territory, on the first Monday in Decem-
ber next, and shall continue for three weeks;
during which time will be offered for sale,
Townships No. 9 to 10, in range 5,
Townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, in range 6,
9, 10, 11, 12, in do 7,
9, 10, 11, 12, in do 8

except such lands as have been or shall be
reserved by law for the support of schools,
or for other purposes. The lands shall be of-
fered for sale in regular numerical order, com-
mencing with the lowest number of section,
township and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Wash-
ington, the 24th of August, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSEPH MCKINNEY, Commissioner
of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the
laws of the United States, will publish the ab-
ove once a week till the first of December
next, and send their bills to the General Land
Office for payment.

August 28—38 t Dec. 1

New Thread Laces.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, a superb
assortment of THREAD LACES and
EDGINGS, at very reduced prices.

Also, a few Pieces of Elegant

Damask Canton Crapes,

ASSORTED COLORS. Apply to
ARCAHBAU & NOUVEL.

Lexington, Sept. 9, 1819—37-1t

Mr. Schasfar,

INSTRUCTOR OF DANCING,

INTENDS opening a School for the purpose
of instructing Masters and Misses in the
above art, in the most fashionable style, at
Mr. CIRON'S HALL. A subscription paper
will be left at Mr. Hunt's Lottery Office, and
at Mr. Giron's Store. As soon as a sufficient
number is obtained, Mr. S. will commence
EVENING SCHOOL.

Mr. S. will give Lessons to young gentle-
men who are desirous of acquiring the above
art—Cotillon parties and private instruction
respectfully attended to. Mr. S. has some ve-
ry fashionable Cotillon and superior music.
N. B. Terms of Tuition may be known by ap-
plying at the above places. For character re-
ference to the Rev. Mr. Holley, and Mr. J. C.
Wenzel.

Sept. 17, 1819—38 4t

WESTERN HOTEL,

NO. 288, MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Sign of Gen. Washington.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public, that he has taken
that well known establishment in Market st.
next door to the Pittsburgh Mail Stage Office,
and lately occupied by Mr. George Yohe. To
those who have been accustomed to resort
to this house, it is unnecessary to point out
its superior advantages. For the information
of others, however, he deems it proper to
state that its situation is central, high, healthy
and convenient to business; an extensive
range of back-lodgings, consisting of lodging
rooms, afford a fine view of the city to the
eastward, and admit of a free and uninter-
rupted circulation of air, and what will give them
a decided preference in the opinion of many,
is the attachment thereto of balconies, so con-
structed as not only to afford pleasant pro-
menades, but easy means of escape in the e-
vent of necessity from any sudden alarm of
fire. The great western Stages start every
morning from the door, and on the premises
is one of the best Livery Stables in the city,
conducted by Mr. John Tomlinson, where
travellers' horses will be faithfully attended to.
With these advantages, and some further
improvements now making, added to his own
unremitting exertions to please, the Subscri-
ber confidently hopes for, and very respect-
fully solicits, a share public patronage.

R. SMITH.

Printers of the Lexington Gazette, Lexing-
ton, Ky; Pittsburgh Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pa;
Western Spy, Cincinnati, Ohio, will please
insert this advertisement once a week for
three months, and forward their bills for pay-
ment to the Office of the "Free Union, &c."
No. 50, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Aug. 11, 1819.—38-3mo.

Notice.

A MEETING of the members of the Ken-
tucky Society for promoting Agriculture,
will take place at FOWLER'S GARDEN, ad-
joining Lexington, on the last Thursday in next
September, and continue for three days, at
which time and place the Society will award
23 SILVER CUPS: one to each of the arti-
cles named below. Members are requested
to be punctual in their attendance.

To the best Gelding, a Silver Cup.

" " Sucking Colt do. do.

" " Imported or country raised Bull,

" " do. do. do. Cow, do. do.

" " Stall fed Bullock, do. do.

" " Country bred Bull, do. do.

" " do. do. do. between 3 & 4

" " years old, Silver Cup.

" " do. do. do. between 2 & 3

" " years old, Silver Cup.

" " do. do. do. between 1 & 2

" " years old, Silver Cup.

" " Bull Calf not exceeding 12 months

" " old, Silver Cup.

" " Country bred Cow, do. do.

" " Heifer between 3 & 4 years old,

" " Silver Cup.

" " do. do. 2 & 3 yrs. old, do. do.

" " do. do. 1 & 2 yrs. old, do. do.

" " Heifer not exceeding 12 months

" " old, Silver Cup.

" " Carriage manufactured in private

" " families, Silver Cup.

" " Hemp or flax linen manufactured

" " in private families, Silver Cup.

" " Table linen manufactured in pri-
vate families, Silver Cup.

" " Cloth manufactured in private fa-
milies, Silver Cup.

" " Cassinets or Jeans manufactured in
private families, Silver Cup.

" " Whiskey, not less than 100 galls.

" " of this year's make, Silver Cup.

" " Cheese of the present year's make

" " Silver Cup.

" " Wheat



From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

[The following exquisite ballad is taken from a collection of English poems, entitled *Mitral Miscellany*. The author was W. Spencer—a poet whose name we were unacquainted until we found it at the head of this poem. The story on which it is founded is traditional. In a village at the head of Snowden, Llewellyn the great had a house. His father-in-law, King Hound, had made him a present of a Hound named *Gelet*—a dog of extraordinary qualities both in the family and in the chase. On one occasion, he staid away from the chase, as it would seem by instinct, that he might prove to be Guardian of a son of his master. On returning from the hunt, Llewellyn was met by *Gelet* who fawned upon him, as usual, but was covered with blood. Alarmed at the spectacle, the master pressed onward to where his child's bed was placed, which he found overturned, and the covering and floor stained with blood, but no child to be seen. After calling with a frantic voice, but receiving no answer, believing that *Gelet* had destroyed him, he plunged his sword into the heart of the faithful animal, who cast a piteous look at his master, gave a yell and expired. The dying cry of the dog aroused the infant, and Llewellyn hearing a noise, upon examining the bed-clothes which were lying near a heap, he there found his son, who had just wakened from sleep, entirely safe and unhurt, while close by him lay the dead body of a wolf, who had been killed by the faithful *Gelet*, while in the act of attempting to destroy the life of the child. Llewellyn was struck with horror at the spectacle before him—after giving vent to his grief for the rash act of destroying the preserver of his son, he raised a splendid tomb over *Gelet*. The place still goes by the name of "*Beth Gelet*," or *Gelet's grave*.]

BETH GELET;

Or the Grave of the Greyhound.

The spearman heard the bugle sound,
And cheerily smiled the morn,
And many a brach and many a hound
Obed Llewellyn's horn.
And still he blew a louder blast,
And gave a lustier cheer,
"Come *Gelet*, come wert ne'er the last
Llewellyn's horn to hear.
"Oh where does faithful *Gelet* roam,
The flower of all his race?
"So true, so brave—a lamb at home,
A lion in the chase!"
"Was only at Llewellyn's board
The faithful *Gelet* fed;
He watched, he served, he cheered his lord,
And sentinel'd his bed.
In sooth, he was a peerless hound,
The gift of royal John;
But now, no *Gelet* could be found,
And all the chase rode on.
And now, as o'er the rocks and dells,
The gallant chieftain rises,
All Snowden's craggy chasms yell
The many mingled cries.
That day, Llewellyn little loved
The chase of hart or hare,
And sent and small the booty proved,
For *Gelet* was not there.
Unplanned Llewellyn homeward hied;
When, near the portal seat,
His trusty *Gelet*, he espied,
Bounding his lord to greet.
But when he gained his castle door,
Aghast the chieftain stood;
The hound all o'er was smeared with gore,
His lips, his fangs ran blood.
Llewellyn gaz'd with fierce surprise,
Unused such looks to meet,
His favorite check'd his royal guise,
And crouch'd and lick'd his feet.
Onward in haste Llewellyn past,
And on went *Gelet* too,
And still wher'er his eyes he cast,
Fresh blood drops shock'd his view.
O'erturn'd his infant's bed he found
With blood stained covert red;
And all around the walls and ground,
With recent blood besprent.
He call'd his child—no voice replied;
He search'd with terror wild:
Blood, blood he found on every side,
But no where found his child.
"Hell-bound, my child by thee's devour'd,"
The frantic father cried,
And to the hill, his vengeful sword
He plung'd in *Gelet's* side.
His suppliant looks, as prone he fell,
No pity could impart,
But still, his *Gelet's* dying yell,
Passed heavy o'er his heart.
Aroused by *Gelet's* dying yell,
Some slumberer waken'd nigh,
What words the parent's joy could tell,
To hear his infant cry.
Conceal'd beneath a tumbled heap,
His hurried search had miss'd;
All glowing from his rosy sleep,
The cherub boy he kiss'd.
Nor would had he, nor harm nor dread;
But the same couch beneath,
Lay a gaunt wolf, all torn and dead,
Tremendous still in death.
Ah, what was then Llewellyn's pain!
For now the truth was clear;
His gallant hound the wolf had slain
To save Llewellyn's heir.
Vain, vain was all Llewellyn's woe;
"Best of thy kind, adieu!"
"The frantic blow that laid thee low,
"This heart shall ever rue."
And now a gallant tomb they raise,
With costly sculpture deck'd;
And marble storied with his praise
Poor *Gelet's* bones protect.
There never could the spearman pass,
Or forester, unmoved;
There oft the tear-dew sprinkled grass
Llewellyn's sorrow proved.
And there he hung his horn and spear,
In fancy's ear, he oft would hear,
Poor *Gelet's* dying yell.
And 'til great Snowden's rocks grow old,
And cease the storm to brave,
The consecrated spot shall hold,
The name of "*Gelet's Grave*."

NOTICE.

IN Pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed by Wm. Walker, bearing date the 3d of May in the year 1819, duly recorded in the Jessamine county court office, to secure a debt due Presley Tabbutt, to or either of us, interest of the said Walker, to a Tract or Tracts of LAND, in their improved state, situated in Jessamine county, Ky. near the town of Nicholasville, and whereon said Walker and his mother now lives, and more fully identified and described in said deed of trust, reference thereto being had, it will more fully appear. The said Tract or Tracts containing two hundred and thirty acres, be the same more or less. And also all the right, title and interest of said Walker to

Fifteen Negro Slaves, viz:

Ned, Hall, Virginia, Harrison, John, Dolly, Effy, Henry, Montuzuma, Charnalind, Patrick, Harriett, Peggy, Sucky, and Stephen, or any of them, as will satisfy and pay said debt or debts &c. The sale to take place on the 27th day of this instant, for ready money, on the public ground, in the county of Jessamine, Ky. in Nicholasville, before the court house door.

RICHARD YOUNG, Trustee.
JAMES MARTIN, Trustee.
Sept. 9, 1819—37-3t [ch. R.Y.]

Notice.

IN Pursuance of a deed of Trust, executed by John Fowler, bearing date the 9th day of December, in the year 1818, duly recorded in the Fayette County Court Office, to secure a debt due John Ferguson, to or either of us, interest of the said Fowler, to a Tract or Tracts of LAND, in their improved state, situated in Fayette county, known by the name of the Mansfield Tract, supposed to contain 173 acres, being the same conveyed by deed, bearing date the 11th of May, 1814, by Will. Cochran and wife, and John T. Hawkins and wife to L. Sanders, C. Wilkins, J. V. Hunt and said Fowler, at public auction at the highest bidder, at a credit of sixty days, the purchaser to execute a note negotiable at one of the Banks in Lexington. The sale to take place on SATURDAY the 23rd inst. at the Court-house door in Lexington, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

CH. HUMPHREYS, Trustee.
Sept. 9, 1819—37-3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

WITH great reluctance I was compelled, as a security to myself, to forswear all persons from crediting my wife on my account. Previous to resorting to this step, every exertion was made to avoid it. Three gentlemen of the first respectability, were applied to by both parties, who settled the terms upon which a separation should take place without troubling the public with our unfortunate differences. The terms were acceded to by my said wife, and I have no doubt would have been finally ratified, but for the intervention of some demon, by whose advice she was induced to withhold her signature. This refusal produced the advertisement, grating to my feelings as a father and husband, but which necessity compelled. That she has been wrought upon to put her name to the reply in the last Gazette by the same individuals. I have no doubt, at whose instigation she refused to sanction the contract. To the truth of the statements made therein, I can only give a denial, as it would be difficult to prove a negative. To those gentlemen with whom I have a personal acquaintance, such denial I am convinced, will be sufficient. I can only request those to whom I am unknown, to make enquiry of my acquaintance to satisfy themselves of the correctness of my conduct; and would wish never more to hear or think of the viper who conceived or penned the address signed, "*Mary Van Pelt*."

SAMUEL VAN PELT.
Lexington, Aug. 2, 1819—36-3t

Public Notice.

WHEREAS, in direct violation of the laws both of God and man, Samuel Van Pelt has thought proper to deprive me of bed and board—I do, therefore, warn all persons whosoever, from giving him any credit, either directly or indirectly, as I shall not be an means, be accountable for any debts of his contracting.

MARY VAN PELT.

Samuel Van Pelt has made an attempt to invalidate a concise and cursory statement, which I thought it my duty to give the public, respecting his cruel and unmanly treatment to me as his wife. Alas! were the public but so fully aware of this man's cruelties to me, as I am, who has had the misfortune of experiencing them, they then would be fully conscious that I uttered in that publication on ought but truth, and in fact but a very small part of those cruelties which I received from him. His friends, who he refers strangers to for a general character, would then see the difference between Samuel Van Pelt in the street—amongst his fellow-citizens—accosting them with his Judas-like grin, and Samuel Van Pelt in his house, cowering, cowering, bruising, and otherwise maltreating his wife. It is in drawing this contrast, his satanic-like conduct would appear evidently conspicuous to his fellow-citizens. I was not admonished by any person to act in non-compliance with what was proposed by him through the medium of gentlemen, respecting my future support, nor yet, had I a "viper" either to dictate for, or counsel me in any of my transactions or writing respecting him, since he turned me out of his house; but if the sting of the "viper," lays any where, it is in his own bosom, or in that of his venomous catspaw whose many conduct is so evidently displayed in endeavoring to prejudice the public against a poor, helpless woman, who is already oppressed to the core.

MARY VAN PELT.

September 10—37-1t

State of Kentucky.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SECT.

August Special Term, 1819.

Lewis Schooler, complainant,

against

Ezley Muir and Ambrose Bush, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Ambrose Bush, is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant, Ambrose Bush, do appear here on or before the first day of our next February Term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against him, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state, for two months successively.

A copy. Att.

THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

37-2m

Negroes Wanted.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR A FEW

Likely Negro Boys.

From 14 to 18 years of age. Enquire at Mr. C. WICKLIFFE'S TAVERN.

Sept. 9, 1819—37-1t

An Agricultural Paper.

The American Farmer.

IS CONDUCTED BY

JOHN S. SKINNER, POST-MASTER

OF BALTIMORE.

AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

THE AMERICAN FARMER is printed on a sheet of paper, of the best quality, size of a common newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages, and by that means admits of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes.

The matters treated of in the American Farmer are, Agriculture, Gardening, Internal Improvements, Domestic Economy, and new inventions and discoveries connected with these subjects. It contains, also, each week, a correct account of the prices of the principal articles of country produce in the Baltimore market, ascertained by actual sales, which are given.

The American Farmer takes no concern in party politics—nor will it contain any advertisement, except a single insertion of such as relate to social, agricultural implements, remarkable live stock, books on farming, and such other notices as are connected in their nature with the objects of the paper.

Numerous diagrams and cuts are inserted, in order to show more clearly the construction of new and improved implements of husbandry, or to illustrate particular systems of cultivation.

Twelve numbers have already appeared, and a second edition having been issued to supply the extraordinary demand, complete files may be had, on early application.

The price of the American Farmer is four dollars per annum, payable either half-yearly in advance, or the whole amount, as the subscriber likes best. The money to be remitted by mail, to the Editor at his risk and cost. The file will be immediately and securely put up, and sent to any part of the United States. No notes will be received except those of specie paying banks.

Should any subscriber feel dissatisfied on the receipt and perusal of the numbers then issued, he will be at liberty to return them to the Editor, who pledges himself to refund immediately the amount paid by such a subscriber.

Any person who shall receive and send on the money for ten subscribers, for a year, will be entitled to a copy of the paper, or to four dollars, and so in proportion for a smaller or larger amount.

Baltimore, June 20th, 1819.

"The Richmond Enquirer," Norfolk Herald, Petersburg Intelligencer, Nashville Whig, Kentucky Reporter, Gazette and Argus, Gazette, Charleston; Minerva, Raleigh, N. C. and Register, do. will please insert the above eight times, and send their accounts to J. S. Skinner, Post-master, Baltimore.

White Flint Glass Works.

Wellsburg, Brooke County, Va.

THE company that formerly carried on the GLASS WORKS of this place, having declined the business last November, we have taken the works, and now have them in blast, prepared to fill any orders in the

White Flint and Green Hollow

Glass line.

We will attend particularly to the blowers, and have the ware well shaped, correct sized, and each size uniformly the same, of the very best quality, and at always at the lowest Pittsburgh prices, to customers on a liberal credit. Any orders sent to the Commission Merchants of Wheeling, Va. will be immediately filled and sent to Wheeling or otherwise, as may be directed, and all orders directed to the subscribers per mail or otherwise, will be thankfully received and immediately attended to—also, forwarded agreeably to directions, by water or land, without any charge for forwarding.

We will at almost all times barter or exchange Glass for any articles of the product or manufacture of other parts of the country, that is usually sent to this part for sale—particularly those of Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri. Any persons having articles that they suppose would suit us, and wish to barter, will please make their propositions per mail, and we pledge ourselves to answer without delay.

JOHN J. JACOB & CO.

May 14, 1819.—24-3m.

Schree & Johnsons.

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,

Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.

Have just opened, and will constantly keep

on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CONSISTING OF—

BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, BLANKETS,

CASSINETTS, HAND-WARE,

SATTINETTS, NAILS of every des-

KERSEYS, criptions, &c. &c.

They will also keep a constant supply of

BANK, POSTING, WRITING, LETTER,

AND WRAPPING PAPER.

Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—1t

New Commission Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ESTABLISHED A

Commission Warehouse,

AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

WM. D. DUNCAN & CO.

THE business will be conducted by WM.

D. DUNCAN, a young man, who has been

in our employment for a length of time, and

in whose steadiness, abilities and attention to

business, we have the most perfect reliance,

and solicit our friends and the public indul-

gence with a share of their patronage; and at

the same time inform our friends, that WM.

D. DUNCAN is authorized to receive any

debts due us at Pittsburgh, whose receipt will

be good for the same.

CROMWELL, DORRIN & PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1819—21-1t

James E. Davis.

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts.

His office will be found over the room

formerly occupied by Ja. Haggis, esq. first

door below Frazer's corner. He pledges him-

self to be diligent and punctual in business

confided to him. Aug. 20—34t

LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber has now on hand, and in-

tends keeping a large and general assort-

ment of

Plank and Scantling,

At the old stand on Limestone-street, a short

distance above the goal, which he will dis-

pose of on very reasonable terms.

HINNON SEELEY.

N. B. As Mr. John Shelnah has been so po-

lute in his advertisement to the public, as to

state (though not requested by me) that my

Yard and the one which he acts as agent for,

were both established by one Company, and

that he sells at a reduced price from the com-

mon direction. In justice to myself I feel

bound to state, that my yard is a concern of

my own individually, and as to his reduced

prices which he holds up to the public, are

not correct, as he has not reduced his prices

one cent below mine. H. S.

Sept. 9—27-3t

COLOGNE WATER.

500 Bottles of this admirable wa-
ter, just received and for sale by JAMES M.
PIKE, who considers no other recommenda-
tion necessary than to assure the public that it
is of the genuine French importation.
Cheapside, No. 7, July 21—30t

Hope Powder Mills.

One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford

Road.

JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,

HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with

SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of

manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the firm

of

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-

Powder, equal to any made in the United States

and will sell on good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and

they will continue to give the highest price

for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Bos-

well's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at

their Mills.

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Jan. 1, 1819—1t

MRS. JONES.

PROPOSES to open a School for the

reception of Young Ladies, on Monday the

12th July, where they will be taught the fol-

lowing branches of learning viz:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Plain and Orna-

mental Needle-Work, Marking, &c.

Terms—\$3 per quarter. Residence consti-

tution-street, nearly opposite Mr. Kennedy's.

Mrs. J. pledges herself to pay the strictest at-

tention to the manners and morals, as well as

the instruction of her pupils.

N. B. A few young ladies can be accommo-

dated with boarding and lodgings, at \$25 per

quarter, including tuition.

Lexington, July 9.—23t

Notice.

THOSE Students who wish to pursue their

studies in the Graduate department, the

remainder of the vacation with the subscriber,

are requested to apply immediately, that a

class may be formed.

JOHN EVERETT.

Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.

Thursday, Aug. 19, 1819. } 34t

Eagle Powder Mills.

3 1/2 MILES SOUTH OF LEXINGTON;

ON THE HICKMAN ROAD.

William Roman & T. Trotter & Co.

UNDER THE FIRM OF

Roman, Trotter & Co.

Manufacture GUN-POWDER.

Which they will warrant of equal quality to

any made in the United States.

Orders will be punctually attended to, and

forwarded.

ROMAN, TROTTER & Co.

Lexington, Ky. May 5, 1819—19t

The above to be published in the *Fredonian*,

Chillicothe, the *Inquirer*, *Cincinnati*, the *Pub-*

lic Advertiser, *Louisville*, the *Sun*, *Vincennes*,

the *Clarion*, *Nashville*, the *Enquirer*, *St. Louis*;